

ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS



AND THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

VOL. III.—No. 113.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

DOUBLE NUMBER, PRICE 2D.

BADGER-HUNTING. BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Having taken up a temporary abode at a comfortable inn, not far removed from one of the west country stations, for the purpose of prosecuting the now fashionable recreation of fishing, I sat one morning lamenting the unfavourable aspect of the weather, "all so bright, all so fair," revolving in my mind that fly-fishing under an Italian sky was very similar in point of progress to fox-hunting on foot, both being a pursuit under difficulties. "Do go and see, George, if there is anything else to be done, there's a good fellow," addressing my friend, who had just dropped the morning paper, and was leaving the room: "it's no use whipping this beautiful clear water here below all the day long for nothing." In about a quarter of an hour he returned, with a face seemingly more illuminated, and said, "Halloa, my boy! there has been an arrival outside, and I think there may be a chance of varrying our sport to-day." Two or three gamekeepers, accompanied by a whipper-in (if ever I had seen one before), with five or six terriers, were in the yard when I came out; then up drove two gentlemen with three terriers, followed quickly by two more on horseback, with a terrier each; and on inquiring of host Humphreys what was up, he said, "They were about to draw some earths in the woods for badgers, and he'd be bound the gentlemen would not object to our company."

The inn being the appointed "meet," there was a little delay for a "refreshment," and the gathering of all the forces. Meanwhile we took the opportunity of going through the prescribed courtesies of sportsmen, and were invited to join the group. The first earths that were tried were drawn blank, and a litter of cubs was known to be not far distant, a retreat was advised, and we were at length conducted into a very large fir plantation, at the bottom of which flowed the gentle river, as also screamed at intervals, both up and down, "Old Puffing Billy." "Sure find here, sir," said the keeper to one of the gentlemen. "Hope we shall kill," was the reply, "for I wish to try this young terrier; never saw an earth before that last one he went through." "How, then," I suggested, "can you depend upon his recognising that friend you are seeking, even if at home?" "Oh, breed 'em right," said he, "they'll not only look him in the face, but soon make up a shaking-hand acquaintance," so kneeling down, he quickly placed the young 'un at the mouth of the earth, where the varmint-looking rogue most cautiously and silently drew himself, and then wholly disappeared. The silence of that minute could be almost felt, and the owner's anxiety for the honour of his youthful pet was clearly visible in his expressive countenance. "Here he is," exclaimed one, who was standing about five paces up from the entrance, "here he is, under me. I think, too, they have made a mutual introduction; perhaps they'll require a referee," and calling up a terrier, known and tried, the owner of the aforesaid pet despatched him with a hostile message, very prejudicial to the interests of the original occupant. War to the teeth was declared, and the closeness of the combat threw into the shade the offishness of Northern fighting, for the badger, too, was denouncing his "earth and home." "Come on, let's stir for 'un, sir," was the sentiment expressed by the party with attenuated continuance, whose vocation I had guessed at first. "Very well," was the reply, "fall to, and let the first side." Three stout men, good and full pet, withdrew from the scene of action below, and retired, so to speak, to a corner, with plain manifestation of "first blood" exhibited through an indentation of the upper lip, and most affectionate grip of the jawl beneath. Many and hearty were the notes of approbation expressive of the merit of this "game little chicken," and a restraint was judiciously put on his insipient courage should then and there hold over.

The operations in the trenches were progressing favourably, when a cessation was recommended, for the discovery of the exact locality of the other canine combatant, and for the admission of a little purer air, was diligently extemporising a multiplicity of earthworks. This being effected, Vic's nose appeared immediately through the loosened earth, and she was extricated from her cramped position, marked with all the signs of a close engagement. None of the other terriers were allowed a trial until the storming of the very citadel itself, when it soon became apparent that the attack was an invasion on a family circle, and the old lady, the queen of this underground territory, having met each courier presented to her for parlance at the very threshold, with a characteristic politeness, and a show of ivory, recoiled at the introduction of a "combination," and nimbly skeddaddled through a private door, vanishing seemingly behind the spectators. Away she went, five couple of terriers in hot pursuit, and as many men making the best of their way through brambles and thorns—some surrounding these barriers, while

others succumbing, fell headlong over and into them, to the no small discomfort of their persons and visage. The youthful pet, accompanied by his brother (as like as two peas), together with another hero that went in for honours, were very forward in their attentions, detaining the old creature against her will, until the gentleman aforesaid seized her by the tail, and brought her round face to face with her pursuers. This position, I saw, could not be maintained without much difficulty, and I was prepared for a repetition of the casualties aforesaid, when my friend with the neat calves came to the rescue with those instruments of war most essential in such engagements, and a general volley commenced. The twin brothers were ordered to be taken up, but so great was their fury at finding themselves debarr'd from a participation in the fray, that they hung like grim death, on the coat-sleeves of their detainers, regardless alike of either long cloth or tustians.

CANINE

LAST Saturday afternoon a race came off at the Copenhagen Grounds, Manchester, between Thomas Wood's Blossom, and Mr. Jno. Horrobin's Bet, distance 200 yds. for a tenner, Bet receiving five yards start outside. About 200 persons were present, and the wagering was pretty brisk, opening at 5 to 4, and finishing at 2 to 1, on Blossom, who won by two yards. Mr. Thomas Hayes (proprietor of the grounds) was stakholder; and Mr. James Taylor officiated as referee.

CITY GROUND, MANCHESTER.—Mr. William Lang, Navigation Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, is in receipt of £5 on account of the match between Jno. Allen's Pilot, of Openshaw, and Robert Grimes' David, of Openshaw, to run 200 yds. for £10 a side, this (Saturday) afternoon, and the remainder of the money must be made good before the race.

ROSE AND FLY.—A match has been made between T. Shiel's Rose, E. Lever's Fly, and J. Witter's Lizzy, all of Bolton, to run 200 yds. for £5 each, on May 20th (21st?). The heavier dog to give 21 yds to the pound, outside. The stakeholder has received £2 10s. each.

INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The second international dog show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, is fixed to take place on the 27th, and it will continue open the 28th, 30th, and 31st May, finally closing on the 1st June. The directors have appropriated upwards of £1,000 for distribution as prizes, which can be taken either in plate or money. A large number of noblemen and gentlemen have entered specimens already, and a separate compartment of the building will be devoted to kennels for foxhounds, harriers, &c., with ample room for a show on the flags. Kennels will also be provided for teams of spaniels, and great improvements will be effected in every department over those of the show of last year.

THE NATIONAL TRIFLE ASSOCIATION will open its annual proceedings at Wimbledon this year on the 12th of July. A lengthy list of prizes has been published. Most of the prizes have become annual, last year affording a good guide to this one.

THE Sultan's new yacht Talia, which arrived at Constantinople on the 8th inst., has made probably the most rapid passage on record, having been less than eleven days, exclusive of stoppages, from the Thames to the Golden Horn, the engines all the while only working half speed.—*Levant Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY BLACKBIRD.—Mr. Shand, merchant, Duffryn, Scotland, has a blackbird, got last year from a nest in his garden, which whistles several times with extraordinary clearness and accuracy. In particular, he whistles "The Quaker's Wife" in a style that attracts the attention of the passerby. The bird is as sensible as it is gifted; for the other day, on a wounded crow being placed on the top of its cage, the blackbird, after taking a minute inspection of the crow, lifted a piece of bread from the bottom of its cage, and put it through the bars at the top for the crow to eat.



JOHN WELLS, THE CELEBRATED JOCKEY.

99

(Acceptances declared on May 5.)

won, killing three to his opponent's two. Another match was made the same terms, and they tied, each killing two. It was shot off at

arry her for?" We need scarcely add that the weather cleared up at once, and the storm was over.

TROTting.

TRAINING.

DURING the preparatory stage a wide latitude is permitted in respect of most things; the one point chiefly to be attended to being steady rowing. In actual training, however, the case is different. Certain definite laws are laid down as to forbidden fruits and forbidden pleasures, and compliance cannot be too strict or too ready.

In the first place, absorbing intellectual labour and sedentary occupation should as much as possible be laid aside, and all mental excitement or anxiety should be avoided. The hour of rising should not be too early or unreasonable, and no violent exercise which will cause profuse perspiration should be taken before breakfast, as the system is thereby weakened. Hard rows and long runs at an early hour are especially to be deprecated; they cause lassitude, loss of appetite, and a feeling of general debility and staleness throughout the day. The writer of this paper was once trained by a waterman, and among other things he was always ordered to rise at five o'clock and to do a tremendously hard row (before breakfast) at about half-past six, in the waterman's company. This killing pro-

cess he underwent for some time, but he was ultimately obliged to give it up. It is true that, after taking his bath on his return home, he had a good appetite for breakfast, but his general sensations during the day were those of extreme fatigue, and of being perfectly done up; indeed, so tired and weary did he become as to be quite unable to prevent himself falling asleep daily in the afternoon. As the evening approached, he was obliged to take another row as hard as, or even harder than, the morning pull. The only marvel is that he ever survived such a trying and erroneous course of treatment.

As another instance, it may be mentioned that a well-known gladiator, who recently figured very prominently before the public in a twenty-four foot ring, once asked the writer, in conversation on the subject of training, whether rowing men did strong work early in the morning before breakfast, and upon receiving the reply that such was often the case, he remarked that he himself, when preparing for some of his former battles, had been similarly treated, and that his feelings were always those above mentioned: that he had from practical experience come to the conclusion that any labour beyond a smart walk before breaking-fast was a mistake, and that after adopting the new course he felt twice the man he originally was, and was never troubled with any feelings of weakness whatever.

In bathing, caution is very necessary, for serious consequences are often produced by entering the water suddenly, in a state of profuse perspiration. At the same time the body should be quite warm, therefore a brisk walk to the bathing-place is highly desirable. Of course it is prejudicial to stop in the water too long—a couple of plunges and a short swim intervening between them will be the correct thing. After rowing hard, great circumspection is requisite to prevent a cold being caught; men, therefore, should never stand about after getting out of their boat, but should put on warm coats, tie up their throats, and, unless they run, go indoors as quickly as possible, to have a rub down and to change clothes. Draughts of cold water or of other liquids should never be taken while in a heated state. Before sitting down to meals the men should always rest for a short time; also for some time after them. No sleep is permitted after dinner or tea, until the proper hour of bedtime arrives. Beyond all things, on no account should anyone take violent exercise immediately after a heavy meal, for to this cause may be attributed the late premature decease of a celebrated sculler.

Fresh air in the sleeping apartments is essential, as ill-ventilated rooms are unhealthy, and if the men can bear their windows partially opened (weather, of course, permitting) without catching cold or sore throats, so much the better, supposing their rooms are not sufficiently ventilated in another way. Standing about on wet ground, or on dewy evenings should be guarded against, and so should lying down on the grass in warm weather, because the more powerful the sun, the greater the evaporation, and the more chance of rheumatism. Exposure to the rays of the sun in summer is injurious, and particularly so on the day of the race. If it is absolutely necessary to go about much on wet ground, or under those circumstances, it is a good plan to carry an umbrella to protect the head and neck. The rowing clothes, as well as the mats on the thwarts of the boat, should, after being used, be well dried before they are again called into requisition. To this matter sufficient attention is not paid.

Numerous articles are inadmissible in training diet, but much depends upon the constitution of individuals. However, all things which bear the ordinary reputation of being indigestible should be eschewed—such as raw vegetables, and, in some cases, eggs, if they prove constipating, which they frequently do. The same may be said of much toasted bread, and for the same reason no green tea should be drunk—black tea, not too strongly infused, is the best. It should, however, never be taken very hot. Coffee is generally very heating, and is therefore best avoided. Cocoa is not so objectionable, but it does not agree equally well with every one. White butcher's meat, such as veal and pork, all salted flesh, and highly-seasoned dishes, are inadmissible. As previously mentioned, there is no harm in a moderate use of the ordinary condiments—such as pepper, salt, and mustard, or even ginger—as they promote digestion; they should not, however, be taken to excess.

Radishes, cucumber, celery, horseradish, peas, onions, pickles, &c., must be forbidden; so likewise must pastry, jams, and such like rubbish. Fried fish is objectionable; so also is salmon, which requires unwholesome concomitants to make it acceptable. Soups are not allowed, neither is cheese, or much raw fruit, although a little of the more wholesome kind of fruit is not disadvantageous. At dinner, and sometimes at lunch, beer of some sort is the rule. The chief kinds to be guarded against are those that are bottled, also washy bitter beer, which is in general use on ordinary occasions, and very old ale. The last mentioned is, however, a great favourite with many trainers, and especially with those of the old school. "If it is sound, there is not much to be said against it," but it usually bears an approximate resemblance to vinegar, and is swallowed with anything but zest or satisfaction. Nothing can be better for our purpose than the magnificent ales which are drawn in some of the colleges at our Universities, or the best Burton. When wine is given after dinner, it should not be mixed. The crew should confine themselves to one description, and it should never be succeeded, in the same evening, by gruel made with milk. Dried fruits after dinner are best dispensed with, if I except figs. No nuts, ice,

Amongst the most common errors which occur during the preparation for a race is a too free use of physic. A little at the commencement of training may be all very well, but should a man become indisposed, instant recourse to the medicine chest is frequently the case, should not be sanctioned. Another mistake often committed is, as above-mentioned, too violent exercise early in the morning. Some trainers are in the habit of putting their men through too much work in the day. Not content with one long row in the course of the twenty-four hours, they set them to hard work in the morning, and then to row one or two miles. In the evening, after returning from their customary practice aloft, they are sometimes sent out again on a second trying cruise, &c., taken out of their eight and set to row two or three miles at their best speed in a four, till nature is quite exhausted. No wonder if, after two or three weeks of such handling, they come to the most white-looking, overtrained, and weak. Monotony of diet is another source of evil. The fact of sitting down to the same articles of food, after meal, and day after day, will upset the appetite of almost every man. This, also, should be carefully provided against, especially as the list from which to make a selection is itself at best excessively limited. So, also, the prevalent custom of withholding a proper proportion of vegetable diet during the day cannot be too strongly condemned. Too great a severity, likewise, is sometimes exercised in restricting drink, and in preventing the relief of parching thirst.

ARGOAT.

A PLEA FOR THE ATHLETE ON THE NECESSITY OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THE popular ideas of education—bahl! it is crude, crooked, and disjointed. Even the few, who direct their attention to the subject, are too apt to regard man as only a perambulating brain, almost entirely forgetting the fact that the said brain is neatly and compactly boxed up in a bony cranium, supported by a trunk of most elaborate workmanship, and furnished with a pair of legs magnificently adapted to getting the whole machine out of danger. Philosophers are too often like the astronomer, who from constantly bothering his head about the stars, was tumbled by his feet headlong into a yawning pit. Regarding man as only a head, pedagogues cram the unfortunate brain so full of heavy theories and dull Bunsen-burner platitudes, that the machine-human grows top-heavy, the chest sinks, the legs spindle, and finally this abortive attempt at a man "shuffles off his mortal coil" to the tune of a galloping consumption. It is the "robbing Peter to pay Paul" over again, and simply demonstrates that a sound, healthy body is one of the chief requisites of a live man. This lesson was thoroughly understood by the Greeks, and, in a less polished degree, by the Romans also.

To contend for the prize, in the various games requiring skill, physical strength, and agility, was considered by the most civilised nation of antiquity as not beneath the dignity of statesmen, orators, generals, and poets. And at the Olympic games—in so high repute were they held—might be seen representatives from the Greek colonies of Asia, Africa, and Europe, thus presenting an assemblage of the Hellenic tribes such as no other occasion could bring together. In point of fact, these celebrated games were only part of a great religious festival, over which, as chief deity, presided Jupiter Olympus. Tradition always associated Hercules with the festival, as the strongest god was one of the principal deities of the Doric race, it is not improbable that the games were of Dorian origin. Magnificent were the sacrifices offered to Jupiter Olympus by the competitors, and by the different states of Greece.

So highly were the athletes esteemed, that gymnastic exercises were very generally cultivated by all classes of the people, and the result was seen in a physique unequalled for beauty by any other nation in the world. Nor can it be doubted by the reasonable mind, that much of the fresh, vigorous mental activity of the Greek, was due to his healthy physical education. Greek civilisation was prolific in great achievements of the intellect—it produced poets of the highest order—orators of unequalled eloquence—philosophers whose speculations were destined to exert a powerful influence upon the European mind, and in the days of Leo X., almost produced Athens in the very heart of Italy; it produced sculptors whose exquisitely wrought marbles were fated, a later day, to educate the mighty genius of Michael Angelo, and thus add to the glories of a period which ranks as one of the highest of modern times. Michael Angelo studied the antique, but the Greek sculptors studied the human form, as it appeared after careful training, and by taking one beauty here and another there, were enabled to produce works that but required to move and speak to be the masterpieces of Divinity itself. Thus the physical training of the Greeks, their love of all athletic sports, their knowledge of well-knit forms, materially assisted the sculptor to the grandest triumphs of art. Praxiteles was probably a robust, healthy man, and very likely prided himself on his muscle quite as much as of his art. By developing his own physique, an artist would naturally acquire an understanding, appreciation, and love for the beauties of form.

The Olympic games were open to all of pure Hellenic descent—not only the prodigal and usually were excluded. Fathers wrestled in the same arena that already swarmed before the eyes of their falling children, brother contended with brother, and the cry of the enchanter as he urged on his foaming steeds (the property perhaps of an Alcibiades), aroused the assembled multitude to the highest



ABRAHAM CANN, THE DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL WRESTLER.

(EARLY PORTRAIT.)

creams, or confectioners' messes, are for a moment to be thought of. Neither are wine, beer, or spirits allowed late at night.

The last and the most important thing to be strictly forbidden is tobacco. This weed is an intoxicating narcotic, and acts directly upon the brain. The chief active principle in tobacco when smoked is nicotine, which is contained in its empyreumatic oil. The former (nicotine) is a rank poison; the latter is the offensive oil which accumulates in the stems of tobacco pipes, and which is so acrid, hot, and nauseous when it happens to find its way into the mouth of the smoker. The action of nicotine on the nervous system is very powerful. Who is there that does not vividly recollect the disagreeable and baneful effects of his first cigar or pipe? the dryness of the throat and mouth, the thirst, the feeling of nausea, the giddiness, and the alternate hot and cold sweats? To say nothing of its many effects, it will be sufficient to mention that it produces thirst; and as thirst is always the most troublesome occurrence in training, smoking should be avoided. Again, the gaseous products evolved from the burning of tobacco are scarcely the most fitting things to be inhaled into the lungs of a man who is trying to improve his wind as much as possible. Practice has proved that it is better to prohibit smoking during training than to allow it; it is consequently forbidden. Among confirmed smokers alone is the use of tobacco unaccompanied with some unpleasantness.

pit of enthusiasm. Distant cities, in the persons of their representatives, gazed with breathless suspense on the doughty deeds of their favourite champions. There bounded forward the light, well-trained runner, there was hurled the heavy quoit or well-poised javelin, and here were seen the ample lungs, corded arms, and swelling muscles of the hero.

The festival over, the victor was received by his native city with every demonstration of respect and admiration. Triumphant processions were formed to conduct him through the breach, which had been made in the city walls, for his especial honour. The gates of a city were insufficient for the dignity of a victorious athlete.

Then came the monarchical age, with its intense spiritualism, and proportionately neglected body. Men learned to regard his physical nature as his most inveterate foe. The soul and the body kept up a perpetual war with each other—and the soul, in order to gain the victory, subjected the latter to such tedious fasts and unheard-of mortifications that it was soon too weak to continue the fight, and so "throw up the sponge." In the year 394, of the Christian Era, the Emperor Theodosius abolished the great Greek festival, and the Olympic games became a tradition of the past.

The Greek and Roman athletes had long ceased to exist, when there sprang into existence, in the middle ages, a class of men resembling them in many ways, but nobler in intention; for they proclaimed themselves champions of truth, protectors of virtue, and to place, penetrating gloomy forests, crossing rivers, and riding defiantly through hostile neighbourhoods, was the athlete of the Christian age. Those gorgeous tournaments, at which assembled the rank and beauty of the world, were the Olympic games of Christianity. Knight-errantry also passed away, stable governments were formed, the absurdities of mediæval jurisprudence were replaced by wiser legislation, gunpowder was discovered, and the whole aspect of society was changed. A new era dawned upon the world.

Plato and Aristotle declared that no republic could be considered perfect in which gymnastics did not form a part of the education of the people. The most rigid of the ancients in this respect were unquestionably the Spartans, among whom the laws requiring girls to be gymnasts were so severe that unless they were publicly proved proficient in athletic exercises the privilege of matrimony was denied them. The result of this curious legislation was seen in such heroes as those who guarded the pass of Thermopylae. The fortifications and walls of Sparta were her citizens—and they made it their boast.

In modern times the Germans have given considerable attention to gymnastics; and the French have introduced the science into their army with great effect, as is proved by the celebrity of the Imperial Zouaves. In Sweden, gymnastics have been introduced into the national schools. And more recently, England, as we all know prides herself on her manly out of door sports.

Now let us look to ourselves—let us manacle our vanity, and look facts straight in the face. Fair play is a jewel. We have any number of gymnasia among us—but as yet no real public interest has been excited—no public importance attached to the subject. This is wrong. Our indifference is culpable. Our youth are growing up with a singular disregard of physical training. The rough-and-tumble boy who could throw the stone, run, leap, swim, fight, and beat Jack Tar-bucket in a race to the royal-mast-head has unaccountably disappeared. In his place we see a little dried up, weazen-faced old man, whose sole ambition seems to have been deposited with his tailor and shoemaker. He looks killingly at young ladies three times his own age, walks slowly, lables overlastingly of the last opera, and even hints at a personal acquaintance with one of the ballet girls. Two or three more of such generations—and farewell the pride, manhood, and virtue of the Republic, farewell liberty itself! Shall the times give Aristotle and Plato proof! No—no! let us awaken to the necessity of prompt action; and to the great work of physical culture, let the Empire City lead the van.

We should erect a vast arena, something in the form of Pausanias's hippodrome, where once or twice a year should be celebrated the games of the athletes. There should be horse racing, boxing, running, leaping, turning, and in short, all athletic exercises. Competitors for the various prizes should be permitted to enter from all the States of the Union. Gymnastics should be incorporated with our public school system. And by this means the physique of the people would be improved, healthy exercise would remove all morbid tendencies, and the nation would be proportionately elevated. The system of prize fighting as now practised would be done away with, and our Hyera champions would win far nobler laurels than they could possibly hope for in the transferred to the public arena, that wonderful "first round" days of Greece. Senators would have truly recalled the palmy days of Greece. Senators would have caught him a new in-assembly, holding his adversary in the midst of a vast gaze, proudly upon the multitude and his grasp of iron, unconscious of the herculean struggles of his colossal foe—why, it is a theme worthy of Praxiteles himself!

In connection with the great amphitheatre, there might be established a National Gallery of Art, say on the plan of the Louvre, where the masterpieces of ancient and modern sculpture would be easy of access to the student of art. In this way would be founded a lasting benefit on her own children, and the civilization of the country at large be founded on a broader and more durable basis. A race of athletes, painters, sculptors, and poets would golden days of Greece, and a short time America might rival the competitors to criticize the works of the great masters.—*New York Clipper*, April 16.

BILLIARDS.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.—One-third of the stipulated three years for any player to hold the golden cue before it be-

comes his own private property has almost passed, and Dudley Kavanagh, of New York, its first possessor, still remains its custodian. He secured it in the first place by winning a majority of games at a tournament held in this city in June, 1863. John Seeritter, of Detroit, an old opponent of the ex-champion Phelan, was the first to attempt to wrest the sceptre from him on October 16th, of the same year, but made a sad failure, as Kavanagh scored more than two points to his one, the totals being Kavanagh 1,301, Seeritter 715. The next competitor was Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, the result of which competition was fully told in last week's *Clipper*. He strove hard, and at one time it really appeared as though Dudley's glory was to pass from him. The fate decreed otherwise, however, and "he still lives" as Champion. The New Hampshire Meteor, William Goldthwaite, has now put in his claim for a trial of skill, lodged his 10-40's with the proper parties, and the third hand-to-hand conflict will take place in the usual arena in this city, about the end of May next.

RAMSGATE.—The billiard players of this watering place will have an opportunity of witnessing some fine play on Monday next, when a new billiard saloon, lately erected by Mr. A. Grant, will be opened by a grand match, between Roberts (the champion) and Dufton, the ormer allowed 400 points in 1,000 up.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HORSE.

(From *William Lloyd's New York Sport of the Times*.)
LORDS experience has raised the horse from a wild, unmanageable brute to a useful servant. He has been domesticated, and made to serve private interests and the public wants. How few appreciate his services!



ABRAHAM CANN, THE FAMOUS WEST COUNTRY WRESTLER.

(IN PRIVATE COSTUME.)

He saves the bones and sinews of men by performing their labour. He is the great lever of production. He subdues the earth to replenish the granary for feeding millions. Commerce could not make her exchanges without him. He is the intermediate agent of all commercial intercourse between the producer and consumer, outside of the great national railways that have threaded our valleys and notched our mountains. He puts in motion the products that enter into our foreign and domestic trade. He is truly a beast of burden—a labour-saving power to human hands. He co-operates to lighten human life by lightening human labour. As the instrument of capital, and agent of industry, he becomes a substitute for sixteen men. The substitution of horse-power for man-power, for the purpose of production, has developed the wealth and resources of the State.

The modern improvements in the animal and vegetable kingdoms are the auspicious omens of the public advancement. The apple is improved by grafting or inoculating the native sprout. The new effect upon the animal kind. The native force is replenished by engrafting thereon a scion of superior growth. The new scion may become the "Adonis of his kind." Such is the progress of regeneration—the brute creation. Step by step they are brought from the native to the cultivated state. The fountain being inoculated with rich blood leavens the whole mass, and it flows down in the undisturbed current to enrich the genealogy of the race.

The disputed question of the superiority of the Arabian over the English horse has been settled and adjudicated in favour of the modern English thorough-bred. They must hold empire over the Arab till new aristocracy shall rise up to dispute the power of the English courses. The Bedouin must strike his flag—no longer flaunt it to the

breeze in competition with his English descendants. The performance of the Irish nag Fair Nell, and the late contest between the English horse Companion and a chosen Arab, must settle the controversy. It is no longer in doubt. The English horse can beat the Arabian horse in his own country over the sands of the desert.

The enlightened customs of a civilised people have raised the modern horse to a condition far above his Arabian progenitors. They excel them in speed, size, strength, beauty, and in all those great qualities that elevate the brute. The improvement of the horse is due to the intelligence of the people. As soon as the Anglo-Saxon became more enlightened than the Turk or Arabian, the English horse began to improve upon the Arab. The current of individual enterprise runs through nations. One nation exports the other in proportion to its intelligence and perseverance. The arts have flourished with the triumph of universal education. The diffusion of knowledge has revolutionised the horse, and regenerated the ox. It has spread over our broad acres those beautiful flocks that ornament the hill-side, and grate upon the rich valley. They have replenished our storehouses with the commutations of their abundance, and contributed to individual wealth and national prosperity. Government in the most enlightened countries stimulates the people to improvement by liberal rewards that create a competition between rival producers. We regret to say that little or no encouragement has been favoured by our Government to breeding or improving the horse. States and societies have awarded premiums for the production of animals for agricultural uses and general business purposes, with considerable success. As much as they have replenished our storehouses in securing the cavalry-horse, they have done nothing to promote his production or improvement. If individuals prefer to raise a cavalry-horse for which they have not a particular use, the Government, when assailed by a foreign or domestic foe, graciously accepts to buy said horse if the proprietor will sell him at a limited price. This price may be so limited as to exclude the well-bred animal raised exclusively for war, and fill up the cavalry with an inferior class raised on cheap food at little expense. There is a risk of demand for the war-horse. They may accept of the cow-horse, as heeled draught-horse for cavalry-horse, as dissimilar to the breed as daylight is from darkness. Services involving the risk of life require the high-bred, courageous horse to keep up with the chivalrous daring of the soldier. It would be almost suicide to mount the cavalier on a horse with which he could neither fight nor retreat. The Government has made no provision for the supply of cavalry-horses. There never has been a sufficient supply to meet the demands in time of war. It is not in the nature of things to furnish a large demand without some prospective encouragement. The Norman, Connestoga, Indian pony, half-breeds, and nondescripts, promiscuously assembled together, form the cavalry. None but the high-bred charger are actually suited to the exigencies of war. Bounties appropriated for the best thorough breeds, in order to secure the most powerful weight-carrying crosses for cavalry, would form an adequate motive to secure this efficient arm of the military service. Individuals and associations have done this to improve the business-horse. The Government must do the same to improve the cavalry-horse. Where is the wisdom or economy of using a horse bred only to walk for the military service? Who ever heard of an individual putting on to the race-course a draught-horse? No such blunder was ever committed by the amateur in the history of breeding. The success of our arms depends much upon the action and endurance of the horse under weights. The blood of the common roadster must be renewed by a cross with the thorough-bred to give it animal spirit and endurance. The thorough-bred has become extinct by prescriptive inheritance, by preserving the breed in an unbroken chain of descent for more than 200 years. The experience of two centuries is worth much as an accumulated capital to start upon. It is impossible to make a good cavalry-horse out of an ill-bred dross.

Mutual wants and common interests have produced the business-horse. The common defence and mutual protection must ultimately produce the horse for public use. The Government, to save its existence, must accept the alternative of offering premiums for the raising of saddle-horses, or of posting stakes for racing to keep the material on hand for the future production of the war-horse. The safety of the commonwealth and the security of the people depend upon the brute creation, to protect them from the bad passions of men. Government appeals to animal force, to restore obedience to the laws, and secure it from the dangers of impending dissolution. How few of your armies would proclaim their victories to the world without the aid of the horse! How many would fall, in disastrous defeat, except for the succour and support of the ox. Few, indeed, could stand the torrent of invasion in front and rear without the mounted regiment. It was the boast of the Roman strategists that he had secured the Persian horse—dismounting the bold cavalier was hailed equal to a victory. Hannibal was victorious so long as he could mount the Barb. He schooled his antagonist in the tactics of the cavalier, until he surpassed his preceptor. Scipio, at the gates of Carthage, taught him in return the value of his instructions. It was one of the labours of Hercules to be raised to the rank of master of the horse. The army of the army, and the homage usually paid to a hero, raised them at once to the supreme command. Alexander and Hannibal were the distinguished recipients of these honours. The Moors and Arabs overran Spain with their war-couriers there to perpetrate their brood, which was as formidable to the Goths, as they had been destructive to the Celts. The Thracian charger that excelled in the Greek wars was undoubtedly the progenitor of the Turk that figures in the pedigree of the modern high-mettled racer. Our wild horses of Western Prairies, and those of South America, sprung from the Spanish horse brought over by the early adventurers. They were supposed to be nearly the Barb introduced into Spain by the barbaric hordes of entire cavalry that invaded that country, and generated their kind upon the plains of Andalusia. Caesar mounted his men on the Gaulish chargers, which were far more destructive in battle than the Roman steed, as he proved in trampling down the legions of Pompey, at Pharsalia. The war-horses of Parthia were renowned in the charge. The famous Parthian arrow-discharge, which was so successful in the use of the lance and javelin, that they became terrible to the enemy on the retreat. The Macedonian Phalanx

had become terrible from the fury of animals is created by the food they consume. The Numidians fought upon chargers without saddle or bridle. Their horses were disciplined to surprise by night-attacks—the most difficult exploit. Troy was to have fallen from the stratagems of the Greeks inventing a wooden horse. It is more probable that it fell from the want of the real horse to intercept the legions of Achilles, and raise the siege of Menelaus. In ancient times it was a distinction conferred by the ablest generals to be raised to the rank of master of the horse. The army of the army, and the homage usually paid to a hero, raised them at once to the supreme command. Alexander and Hannibal were the distinguished recipients of these honours. The Moors and Arabs overran Spain with their war-couriers there to perpetrate their brood, which was as formidable to the Goths, as they had been destructive to the Celts. The Thracian charger that excelled in the Greek wars was undoubtedly the progenitor of the Turk that figures in the pedigree of the modern high-mettled racer. Our wild horses of Western Prairies, and those of South America, sprung from the Spanish horse brought over by the early adventurers. They were supposed to be nearly the Barb introduced into Spain by the barbaric hordes of entire cavalry that invaded that country, and generated their kind upon the plains of Andalusia. Caesar mounted his men on the Gaulish chargers, which were far more destructive in battle than the Roman steed, as he proved in trampling down the legions of Pompey, at Pharsalia. The war-horses of Parthia were renowned in the charge. The famous Parthian arrow-discharge, which was so successful in the use of the lance and javelin, that they became terrible to the enemy on the retreat. The Macedonian Phalanx

June 13, at Nottingham—Notts v. Kent; June 30, at Nottingham.

COURSING.

THE WORLD v. THE ALTAR CLUB.—The match between The World and the Altar Club, fixed to come off at Amesbury in October, excites more interest among coursers than any contest since the great North and South match in 1852. The forty-eight nominations allotted to the members of the Altar Club have long since been taken by them, with the understanding that, in case it was found that superior dogs were possessed by other members, there would be no hesitation in giving way to the claims of the latter. To cope successfully with so strong a club, actuated by such a sportsman-like feeling, it is evident that The World must be equally determined to pull together, and in the hope of promoting this object the committee called together the most prominent coursers of the south on Saturday week. The meeting was held at 13, Great Stanhope-street, and after hearing a statement of the plan proposed to be carried out, every gentleman present gave it his most hearty approval. It appears that there have already been applications for ninety-three nominations, whereas there are only forty-eight to dispose of, viz., sixteen in each of the three stakes. The surplus, in one point of view, is very gratifying, as showing the popularity of the match and the general interest taken in it, but it adds greatly to the difficulties of the task undertaken by the committee, as they will of necessity have to make a somewhat invidious selection. Every courseur with whom we have talked the matter over is quite ready to agree with the principle that the best dogs only should be allowed to enter, but his plan to be adopted in making the selection is by no means uniform. However, the committee have taken the bull by the horns, in our opinion, have adopted the only principle which can be worked; they propose to divide England, and Scotland into about a dozen districts, and to allot to each a certain number of nominations, in proportion to the applications from, and the supposed strength of, the coursers residing within them. The following table represents the present condition of the arrangement, but manifestly this can only be considered as provisional, since there must be many changes between this time and October in the various kennels:—

Ladies' Plate, No. 1	33 applicants.
Ladies' Plate, No. 2	32 "
Challenge Cup	28 "
Total	93
Districts	Nominations proposed applied for.
Scotland	6
North of England	6
Lancashire	5
Ireland	3
Lincolnshire and North	3
Midland Counties	10
Wales	5
Newmarket	7
Bedford and Essex	8
Wilt, Berks, and Somerset	20
Metropolitan Districts	19
Total	93

Some one courseur of well-known good judgment will be entrusted with the selection of the dogs in his own district, and in this way it is hoped that satisfaction will be given to all; and that while The World will be represented by its best dogs, the several coursers composing it will be satisfied that justice has been done them as far as it is possible to effect that object. We hope and trust that every courseur will make up his mind to sacrifice his own individual feelings for the honour of the whole, and that whether his dogs are chosen or not, he will content himself with the decision.

FISHING.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE SALMON FISHERIES ACT.—In the House of Commons on Friday week, Mr. P. Wyndham asked if it were the intention of the Government to bring in a bill this session for the better regulation and protection of salmon fisheries in England and Wales. The hon. member contended that though a good deal might be done by private subscription, it was clear, from the reports and recommendations of the latest commission on the salmon fisheries, that the salmon rivers could not be effectually protected without the levying of some special provision in the shape of licence or assessment. The river Towey, in South Wales, had been protected for some time, and with great success, by means of private



MICK MALEY (ALIAS BLEWEY),
A BIRMINGHAM POUGHEE.

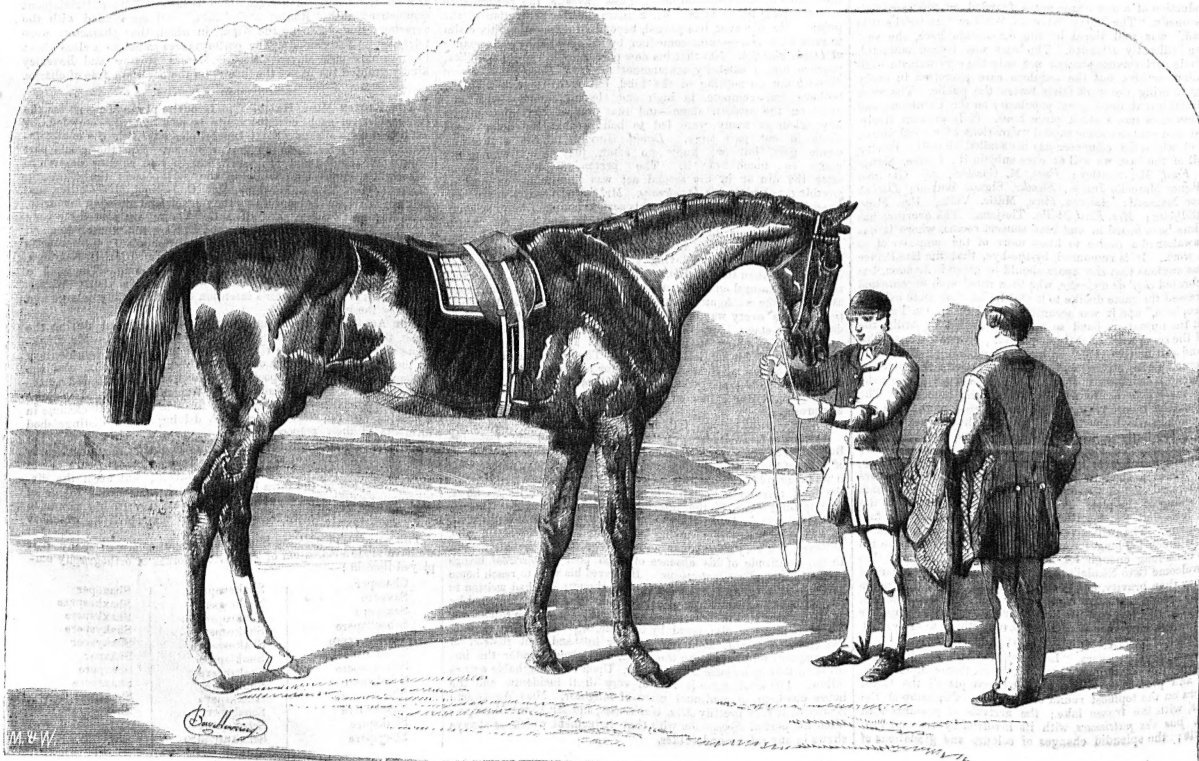
subscriptions; but, ultimately, these failed, and the fruit of the labours of subscribers was left to be reaped by poachers. He suggested, therefore, in accordance with the recommendations of the commission, that similar regulations to those in operation in Ireland should be enforced on the English rivers. Taking the Shannon and the Severn, both draining an area of about 4,500 acres, and the one not inferior to the other in the natural production of salmon, the result was that the salmon fisheries of the Shannon were infinitely more valuable than those of the Severn. He hoped, therefore, the Government would bring in a bill to effect the alterations and im-

provements required. The right and fair way would be that those who enjoyed the profits and pleasures of fishing should pay for the preservation of the fish; and he was sure the poorest man engaged in the salmon fishery would not object to pay 10s. for a licence in order to protect the rivers from poachers. Mr. T. Baring said that the hon. gentleman had stated the circumstances and condition of the salmon fisheries with perfect accuracy, and had laid down the principles for the protection of the rivers with great fairness. The question, however, was one of some intricacy, and would require great care to put it in form. The provisions proposed were either for enforcing the collection of revenue by means of licences, or by the assessment of different interests on the rivers. Both courses were beset with difficulties, but the latter plan was, perhaps, the least feasible. Many suggestions had been made to the Government, and the subject was now under the consideration of the Secretary of State with the assistance of the inspectors of fisheries. He hoped it might be in the power of the Government to introduce a measure in the present session which might, to some extent, meet the case; but he could not give any pledge on the part of the Government that a bill would be introduced this session; all he could say was, that attention had been and would be given to the subject.

CROSS-LINING IN IRISH RIVERS.—A case of considerable importance to those who engage in the practice of cross-line fishing came before the magistrates at Carlow petty sessions, Mr. Lecky, one of the conservators of fisheries on the river Barrow, summoned a Mr. Johnston for having fished with a cross-line. Up to last year cross-fishing was very generally practised by sportsmen on this and other fisheries. The defendant in this case held a licence for cross-fishing, but the magistrates decided that, according to the 5th & 6th Vict., cap. 106, sec. 70, the right belonged exclusively to the owners of the "several" fisheries.—*Times*.

THE USE OF THE OTTER.—Among the destructive and poaching implements which the law permits to be used in England, and, which, perhaps, is productive of as much, if not more, mischief than any other engine for fishing in use, is the otter—termed in the north the Jack or lath. Numerous and loud have been the complaints which from time to time have come to us with regard to this device. Lakes ruined and rivers spoiled are the incessant burthen of the theme. In Cumberland and Westmorland such is the prevalence of jacking, that all fair sport seems likely to be utterly knocked on the head. Lake after lake, river after river, are swept with these infernal machines, until they become piscinary deserts to the rod-fisher; for, if a fish does have the luck to escape, he escapes horribly mangled. Not long since a gentleman wrote:—"My lake is utterly ruined." Another—"Our river is lath-fished to that extent, that going out with the single rod is useless." Another writes us word—"We one day counted five jacks at work opposite to us, in the space of a mile. My neighbour, of — House, has been fairly jacked off his water. He was so worried by them that he bolted and left them in possession, and I don't know when he will come back." These are but mild samples of complaints that have been coming to us for years, until the grievance has become intolerable, and loudly calls for redress. Unfortunately the Salmon Act, by increasing the number of jacking fish which reach the upper waters, has offered an increased inducement to the poacher to prosecute his bedevillments, and the good which the Act would do, is fairly, or rather unfairly, neutralised by the above means. The use of the otter is distinctly forbidden in Ireland and Scotland, and we trust will not be long permitted in England, but will, with its kindred practice of cross-lining, be strictly prohibited in any future law.

OUR BEST PARLOUR.—Don't keep a solitary parlour, into which you go but once a month, with your parson or sewing-society. Hang round your walls pictures which shall tell stories of merriness, courage, faith, and charity. Make your living-room the house. Let the place be such that when your boy has gone to distant lands, or even when, perhaps, he clings to a single plank in the waters of the wide ocean, the thought of the old homestead shall come to him in his desolation, bringing always light, hope, and love. Have no dungeon about your house—no room you never open—no blinds that are always shut.



GENERAL PEEL, THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

HACKNEY WICK.

METROPOLITAN GROUNDS.—MILLS AND ALBION.—These pedestrian celebrities have entered into a compact to run one mile, for £25 a side, on these grounds, on the 30th of May. £10 a side has been staked.

MOORAY.—The recent attempt to occasion a discontinuance of the athletic and many sports at Hackney Wick, having necessarily caused much annoyance and expense to the proprietor of this popular enclosure, it was resolved by parties of friendly intention to tender him a complimentary benefit. This members of the P.R. and pedestrian celebrities, who attended the same, yet met the welcome and support of a hearty friend in our host of Hackney Wick—Mr. William Price, as usual, superintended the arrangements, and so due satisfaction was given on that point. In consequence of the late magisterial crusade against pugilism, it is deemed advisable to omit sparring, so that the character of the sports consisted only of pedestrianism and pole-leaping.

50 YARDS HANDICAP RACE FOR A SILVER CUP.—For the first heat in this prize appeared Hancock (28 yds start); Davis, 31; Sadler, 45; and Smith a similar easily. In the second heat ran Powell, 30; McNaughton, 33; Cooper, 35, and Young Riley, 40. Powell gained the victory by near upon three yards. McNaughton occupying second place, and none of the others finished. Third heat—Riley 25 yds. 1; Weston, 32; Austin, Thompson, and Wilkinson also started. Won easily by four yards. Fourth heat—Young, 40 yds. 1; Spot, 70; 2; Cole won started for the deciding heat. Riley made the running at a clipping pace, but declined some distance from home. Hancock soon followed suit, and Young was left to race home with Powell. The latter won by a yard and a half.

TWO MILE WALKING HANDICAP FOR A SILVER CUP.—This event brought out seven starters, as under:—W. Hatley, 50 yds start; Plummer (McNaughton's novice), 200; Noying, Baker, Keeble, Freeland, and Briggs, 300 each. Baker stopped the first time round, his shoe having come off; Hatley gave up in the fourth; and Freeland resigned the contest. In the succeeding round Plummer eventually won by 20 yds, Newland being second, Keeble a bad third. Noying did not pass the post.

POLE-LEAPING.—There were three competitors in this department—viz. Sanders, Bates, and Wheeler. After some excellent leaping, Bates overtopped the others, and won the prize (a silver snuff-box).

FOUR MILE HANDICAP.—The first prize for this event was £10, the second £1, and the third 10s. The starters were:—E. Mills, 20 yds; Sam Barker, 200; W. Richards (the Welshman), 200; Brunel, 200; Howes, 200; Baker, 200; W. Ray, 600. Mills gave up in the third mile, and Richards at half-distance. Howes won remarkably easy in 26 min. 15 sec.; Baker being second, and Ray third. The prizes were all paid over in the evening.

OLD BROMPTON.

WEST LONDON CRICKET GROUNDS.—SATURDAY.—The only event decided at this West-end pedestrian resort this afternoon was a quarter of a mile race, for £10 a side, between a brace of amateurs named Williams and Redding, Mr. John Roberts consented to the refereeship, and the men stripped for their spin. Betting now commenced to the refereeship, and the men stripped for their spin. The non-favourite showed in right earnest at 6 to 4 on the first named man. The men-favourite showed himself in front from the start, and made play at a rattling pace. When half the distance was completed, Williams drew forward, and Redding (who was beaten most easily) never had a chance from that point.

MANCHESTER.

ROYAL OAK GROUNDS.—The only event fixed for last Saturday afternoon was a 150 yds race between John Fowler and Henry Mills, for a senior, the former being allowed three yards start. In consequence of the counter attractions of the Old Trafford Steeple Chase Meeting, and the match being an off-hand affair, the attendance was limited. The betting was slight odds on Fowler. At three o'clock the competitors took the mark, and after a little fiddling got away on even terms. Mills soon collared his man, and the pair ran shoulder to shoulder for a few strides, but after a good race the favourite hauled himself a winner by half a yard. Richard Crudgington, the well-known pod, officiated as referee.

COPSEBROOK GROUNDS.—A Novice Handicap foot race, distance 100 yds, came off here last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of about 200 persons. The entry numbered 25 aspirants to pedestrian honours, and they were divided into seven lots, of four each. After some good sport, the following was the result:—J. Wilde, Newton, 15 yds start, first prize (£2 10s.); J. Smith, Ashton, 15 second (10s.); and J. Ashton, Hollinwood, 5 third (6s.). Biting on the deciding heat ruled at 5 to 4 on the winner. Mr. Thomas Hayes acted as judge, and Mr. James Taylor as referee.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

PENMAEN-PARK CRICKET GROUNDS.—Considering that the season has now fairly set in, it is somewhat marvellous that the various sports generally so eagerly sought after, appear to progress with very little willingness. To no extent are we trusted with occasional foot matches, but then the recreative look forward to satisfy desire. The good old times, and times not old to many, looked frequently more promising than this early part of 1864. We to remain neutral, not only in running, but in boating, &c., for the major part of determination. We know well enough the answer to our query, but to say the least of it, is the reverse of anxiety to outstrip merit. A sufficiency of genuine running, a stir up in aquatics, something fresh in shooting, and not



EDWARD TIERNEY (ALIAS COBLEY),
A BIRMINGHAM PUGILIST.

the least, a renewal of those exciting bowling matches so sacred to the pitmen, is what we wish for; and, with this little hint, our effort to please ourselves and the public may be fruitful and of benefit. Three matches were set down at these grounds for Saturday last, but the trio was not of much importance. The weather was satisfactory and the attendance something similar. The first event, announced for 1 p.m., was the principal, the stakes being for 40 yds, 100 yds, between R. Patterson and R. Brown. The muster of spectators evens and 5 to 4 on Patterson. A few minutes after time the lads stripped, and after indulging in a trot and some fiddling, broke away with little or no difference in their positions. A very short distance was disputed equally, when Patterson shot to the front, and although hotly and swiftly pursued by

Brown, managed to stick to the frass, and won a nicely-contested match by barely three feet.

The second was between Thomas Knox and J. Grey, to run a quarter of a mile, for £10 a side. Grey was the favourite. The race was run off an hour the result being a fair start, but nothing but a nice contest. Grey went to the fore almost as soon as starting, and anticipating well within himself, led throughout, and won by three yards easily.

The final was a 100 yds spin between J. Bailey and G. Havelock, for £10 a side. The latter having two yards start, Havelock was the favourite. This of calculation. No sooner were they on their feet, than Havelock increased his lead, skipped along merrily, and discomfited his rival by winning with little difficulty by about 13 ft. Mr. Thomas Sutton, referee.

A few minutes after the above, an off-handed match, for a small stake, was run off between Fexton, of Althorpe, and Fexton, of Bockingham-street, pace afterwards made uncomfortable for Fexton, who, finding himself tumbling into the rear against his wish, acted wisely by relinquishing the contest instant.

BIRMINGHAM.

PRINCE OF WALES' GROUNDS.—HOLLOWAY HILL.—Deakin's 110 yds' novice handicap proved a source of considerable attraction on Saturday last, there being 12 acceptances, divided into eight heats, and shortly after 5 p.m., the bell rang for stripping, and in due course, the competitors came on the ground. First heat—E. Allen, 14 yds start (put back a yard); D. Andrews, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st, W. Shuttleworth, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, J. Weaver, 15; 3rd, J. Norris, 14 (absent). Second heat—R. Barlow, 14 yds start (put back a yard); H. Swann, 15 (put back a yard); E. Smith, 15; H. Aston, 14 (absent). The three started on pretty even terms, and a good race ensued to half distance, when Smith went to the front, and won cleverly by a yard and a half. Allen second, 14 (put back two yards); 2nd, 15 (put back four yards); 1st

(From *Wilke's New York Spirit of the Times*.)

"Charge! *Chester*, charge! On! Stanley, on!"
 Worst he last words of *Marmion*.

I think there is something inspiring and additionally attractive in the thinking racing-man, when the exigencies of sport summon him to visit a spot famed in history by its connection with the great events of hygone centuries. In this respect Chester, as a racing-town, and the locality of a great Meeting, is unequalled. It's no mere quiet reveries to which these scenes engender is devoted; it's a pleasant surprise to find that the racing man can rightfully enjoy a sort of "History made easy," and it always takes me a while day, and a good shaking, before I can settle down to my work with their cloistered passages and quaint old buildings. To my mind they are again peopled with armed knights, buff-coats, yeomen, and fair dames in velvet and miniver; whilst wicked imp of pages and saucy bower-maidens, are loitering in listless idleness, and quizzing the passers-by from those sombre old balconies, which once more look gay as the sun shines on the curious tapestry of many colours which bedeck their fronts. You burly, red-faced farmer needs but a leathern jerkin and untanned coat of ox-hide to form him into a sturdy yeoman; and you dapper fellow, who thinks that your youngling, that mullioned balustrade and jutting the people below with peas, in silken hose and slashed doublet, and place a plumed cap upon his 'knowledge (and mischief) box,' and you have as pretty and saucy an imp of a page as was ever possessed by "ladye faire and noble," whilst it needs but the rustling skirt, the hood and wimple, to render you group of laughing lasses, located where they are, fit subjects for the pencil of a modern painter.

In the eye, looking like "Mas in her gown," and surrounded by venerable old trees, but I don't know how far from a leechery, and love Chester for all that antiquity "that hangs about it," so let us saunter onwards through the gates, and on to the race-course—or "Rhodde." It is night; the town is thronged with visitors from all parts of the country, for to-morrow the racing begins; the noise of revelry comes floating on the gentle breeze of May, and the perfume of the hawthorn fills the air; but the moon is low, and the clouds enshroud our fancies. The moon is up, and her silver rays are dancing on the rippling waters of the river Dee, as it sluggishly winds its way gently rippling waters of need. See what an accomplished artist fair Lina! Lina is here! She beautifully dispenses light and shade among those crumbling battlements and gateways. There's a picture for you, which

But in addition to this great race, the meeting has many other one each day, of considerable importance, as produce stakes, two year old stakes, three year old stakes, four year old stakes, selling stakes, a queen's plate, and several minor handicaps and purses. But 'The Tradesman's Cup' is, as I have said before, the feature and speculations on it commence months previously, even before the handicap is made, or the weights declared; the only subsequent alterations in which, are certain penalties in the shape of additional weight, which are attached to horses that win other speci-

But "Where's Chester, this famous old racing-town?" say you. Next time you go over to Liverpool, just pop yourself into the train and before you have accomplished your first good snooze you will find its time-honoured walls staring you in the face, and the gentle Dee, where King Edgar was pulled about by his royal boatmen flowing at your feet. Take my word for it, you'll not regret the trip.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that circumstances should have occurred which tend to place the Jockey Club and the Press in antagonism. If it were needful to strike a blow seriously detrimental to racing, it would be done most efficiently by fomenting differences between these two parties. The Turf cannot exist in any sort of integrity but by the support of the Press; and it is the duty of the Press to support the Turf. It is not the advantage, and it is not the object it professes to promote. In a late unfortunate misunderstanding, it has been assumed that the Jockey Club and the Press are connected with racing in high quarters, are desirous of excluding and casting a slur upon the Press, of curbing their liberty, and putting a "hook in the nose" of their understanding. On the part of the Press, it is simply, believed that the Press is not to have for their object the humiliation of the Turf, and it must be remembered—first, that neither party is unopinionous in its intention; and secondly, that it is to the interest of both that neither should succeed. The Press must know that the late transactions connected with Newmarket Heath and its management—the warning of one gentleman, and the restriction placed upon the reporters of the club—were done in connection with the unanimous sanction of the club. The club cannot believe that the Turf could do good without the support of the Press, or that racing proceedings should be without their effect upon a large and influential body of men. Indeed, the fact of many of their oldest members taking a disinterested view of the case, would almost tend to prove it. The enormous increase of racing, the different class of persons connected with it, the fact that the Turf is allowed and claimed to be the transactions of the Turf, make it clear that ever desired is that the two should walk hand in hand. Let the Turf leave it to himself at the present moment the condition of our racing system, without the governing body, or even with one composed of any but the very highest elements. The system would fall to pieces; and there being no recognised tribunal by which to try cases, no racing would be possible. The law, no court of appeal from the law, the law of slanders—the horse would count for nothing on the ground. The racing world can no more do without the Jockey Club, than a constitutional monarchy without a House of Commons.

Should the Press, then, be the first to help its downfall—downfall that is to say, as far as the British public is concerned? To tell the truth, this could not be. To argue the question is only waste of time. The present journalism of the country is too weak to withstand its criticism, then, to come into the hands of any man who would begin, and in their tenacity of their own selfish than has been

YACHT MOVEMENTS ON THE ESSEX COAST.—The *Eglish*, schooner, 137 tons, Lord Bessborough Commodore of the Royal Harwich, has returned from Wyvenhoe, after a rather protracted cruise in the Mediterranean—and now, under command of Mr. J. H. Johnson, of the Royal Thames and Tidewater, is being towed up the river by the tugboat "Wendover," cutter, 40 tons, Lord Alfred Paget, is refitting for the ensuing season at Messrs. Harvey's, at Wyvenhoe. This craft has been devoted to fishing and shooting cruises during the winter months, together with other duties, and will be ready to start again in the spring. The *Audax*, cutter, 62 tons, Mr. J. H. Johnson, of the Royal Thames and Tidewater, has been refitting at Wyvenhoe; as has also the *Wildcat*, cutter, 77 tons, Mr. A. Cox, of the Royal Thames. (This yacht, which has been overhauled, so as to increase her speed, will be re-launched in the near future.) The *Albatross*, schooner, 83 tons, Mr. C. E. Spry, has just been hauled up for repairs by the tugboat "Wendover," cutter, 40 tons, Mr. C. Brandreth, refitting under the same management. The *Maid of the Mist*, cutter, Mr. S. Menzies, of the Royal London, has been lengthened, and was re-launched on the 23rd inst. The *Skye* is repairing and fitting out, 24 tons, Major Duff, of the Royal London, Lord Alfred Paget, is refitting. The *Water Lily*, yawl, 43 tons, Mr. J. Field, jun., of the Royal Thames, is being refitted. The *Waverley*, cutter, Capt. T. B. Ware, of the Royal Thames, Royal Western

Teddy's wariness, was unable to get an effective landing. Teddy fought his man over the ropes, who fell, smothered in blood, from which Teddy was also painted.

seventh round, Lambert endeavored most strenuously to turn
Negan with the right, over the left optic,

antly, Holloway's remedies are earnestly recommended on account of their
could yet effective action when a long chain of serofulous evils surrounds its
stim.

OUR LITERARY REVIEW

ingeniously embellished by a French Artist, with highly-amusing and
ing subjects. For five 30 stamps per pack, by D. A. ANDERSON, Acton.
e, Acton-street, W.O.

SWIMMING.

50 stamps per pack, by D. A. Anderson, Acton.
5, Acton-street, W.C.

GALLANT CONTEST BETWEEN JERRY REGAN

and cross-counterped. Began with the right, over the left optic,

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

ing subjects. Post free 30 stamps per pack, by D. A. ANDERSON, Acton.
No. 1, Acton-street, W.C.

Printed and published for the proprietors by E. Harrison, Merton House, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London, where all communications are to be addressed. All communications